

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
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Volume XXXIII.....No. 297

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 14th street.—
THE HALLMOON.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—CRIMSON SHIELD; OR,
SYNOPSIS OF THE RAINBOW.PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and
35th street.—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GÉROLDSTEIN.FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street and Sixth ave-
nue.—GÉNÉRIÈVE DE BRABANT.NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway.—THE DRAMA OF
OUT OF THE STREET.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HOMER DUFFY,
WITH NEW FEATURES.BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—THE NEW DRAMA
OF L'AMIE—THREE MARRIED.ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place.—OLARA LOUIS
KELLOGG'S REPRESENTATIONS.GERMAN STAGE THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.—
DIE VERBÜCHERUNG DES FISCUS VON GENÈVE.NICHOLS GARDEN, Broadway.—EDWIN FORREST AS
RICHARD.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 104
street.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, &c., LUCRETIA BORGIA.KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway.—"ETHIO-
PIAN MINSTRELS, BERLINQUE, &c.—GRAND DUKE OF "B."SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 598 Broadway.—ETHIO-
PIAN ENTERTAINMENT, SINGING, DANCING, &c.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMO
VOCALIST, NERVO MINSTRELS, &c.THEATRE COMIQUE, 816 Broadway.—THE GREAT ORI-
GINAL LINGERS AND VAUDEVILLE COMPANY.WOODS MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and
Broadway.—Afternoon and evening performance.PIKE'S MUSIC HALL, 22d street, corner of Eighth
avenue.—McGOVERN'S ENTERTAINMENT.APOLLO HALL, Twenty-fifth street and Broadway.—
JAMES TAYLOR, THE GREAT LONDON CIRCUS.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN
AND GYMNASTIC ENTERTAINMENT.GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS, corner Broadway and 20th
st.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC ENTERTAINMENT.CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, Seventh avenue.—THO.
THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—
HENRY VIII.HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOVER'S
MINSTRELS—TWO HUNDRED.ALLENDALE HALL, No. 18 East Sixteenth st.—LEC-
TURE—EARTH AND MAN.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, October 23, 1868.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The news by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday
afternoon, October 22.The Central Junta of Spain dissolved, recommend-
ing many reforms. The exiled royal family will re-
side in England.Consols 94½, money, five-twentieths, 7½. Cotton
quiet. Breadstuffs and provisions dull.

South America.

Our Panama letter is dated October 14. The political
middle on the isthmus was becoming more
complicated than ever. Corrozo was unable to send
a force against Chiriqui because the steamer Montijo
required \$5,000 down for the charter, and the soldiers
refused to go without Corrozo went with them.The first difficulty was almost surmounted by forcing
a loan from the prominent merchants; but when
this was done the Montijo raised her price to \$12,000,
which Corrozo could not pay. All the ports of the
State were declared closed and a clearance to the
Montijo for Costa Rica was refused. An armed force
took possession of the American newspaper, *The
Chronicle*, and were supposed to be looking for the
Spanish editor. Some 300 stand of American arms,
the property of a New York firm, were seized by the
authorities on the 11th and carried off to the bar-
acks. The laws of the Colombian Congress defining
the rights and obligations of foreigners had been
issued in the official bulletin of Panama city.

Japan.

The Yokohama, Japan, papers report the appear-
ance of a tidal phenomenon at that city, on the 15th
of August, similar to those which have recently ac-
companied earthquakes.

Australia.

We have letters from Melbourne dated August 23
and from Sydney September 2. The excitement con-
sequent on the attempted assassination of Prince
Alfred by O'Farrell had been revived by a speech of
Henry Parkes, the leader of the Colonial administra-
tion in New South Wales, in which he claimed that
the attempt was made at the instance of a Fenian
organization, one of the members of which had been
murdered because he was considered untrustworthy.A tidal disturbance had occurred in the colonies, the
water at some points rising two and a half feet in
fifteen minutes and ebbing again with equal sudden-
ness. Considerable damage was done to the ship-
ping, and slight shocks of earthquake were felt.The solar eclipse was visible on the 19th of August,
and meteors and electrical phenomena were ob-
served all through the month. A meteor fell over
the storm of a ship at Crowdy Head on the night of
the 19th and burst, killing the steersman.

Sandwich Islands.

The reported subsidence of the southeastern shore
of the island of Hawaii is confirmed. The Rev. Mr.
Coan states that the subsidence is plainly shown by
trees which were once on dry land being now in the
sea, and rocky islets once five feet out of water
being now submerged.

Feejee Islands.

In the Feejee Islands, the new Trading and Bank-
ing Company, which, in consideration of certain
rights and privileges from King Thakambou, had
agreed to pay the debt of \$15,000 due the United
States, was finally in operation and the whole of the
first instalment was soon to be paid. Many
Europeans were settling in Feejee. A newspaper is
soon to be established and machinery for crushing
sugar cane is expected.

Cuba.

Despatches from Havana state that the insurgents
in Tunes were conspiring all able-bodied citizens,
white or black, in the province. They were re-
sisting to incendiarism and robbery, and had de-
voted a large portion of the country around La
Vegita. An incendiary call on the negroes to rise
and assassinate the whites had been discovered.

Miscellaneous.

Additional particulars of the earthquake in Cali-
fornia show that it was not so destructive as at first
reported. The loss is now estimated at \$300,000.Governor Seymour spoke to an audience of 4,000
people at the skating rink in Buffalo last evening.
He argued against the idea that his election and that
of General Blair would result in revolution on the
ground that a republican Congress and a republican
General-in-Chief of the army would be in power to
oppose them. In regard to the national finances he
contended that the republicans declared in favor of
equal taxation, but had failed to put the idea in prac-
tice. He denounced the national bank system and the
Congressional scheme of reconstruction. Governor
Seymour and his party will visit Cleveland,
Chicago, Columbus, Pittsburg and Philadelphia,
reaching the latter city on Friday.

Attorney General Evans has rendered an opinion,

at the request of Postmaster General Randall, as to
the proper construction of the law of Congress au-
thorizing a contract with the New York Steamship
Navigation Company for the transportation of the
foreign mails. The intent of the law, according to
Mr. Evans, is that this company shall carry all the
mails. As the company can run but one steamer
weekly to Europe they have agreed to content them-
selves with the postal earnings on such mails as
may fall to their share. Mr. Randall is considering
this view of the subject, but has as yet made no con-
tract.Our correspondent writing from Helena, Ark.,
gives a general account of the situation throughout
the South. Reconstruction in Mississippi, Arkansas,
Louisiana and Texas, he claims, has proven an utter
failure. In Mississippi the old slaveholding whites
are in full power and have defeated all radical
measures with the negro vote alone. In Arkansas
radicalism has gained a foothold by fraud, which it
retains only by coercion. In Louisiana the demo-
crats, with a little sagacity, might sweep the State,
and in Texas reconstruction has resulted in nothing
but expense.The West Virginia election came off yesterday.
The returns are meagre, but the vote is much larger
than in 1865, and shows a large democratic gain.
The republicans, however, claim the State and all
their Congressmen by a reduced majority.The Protestant Episcopal Convention had their
fourteenth day's session yesterday. Of the many
things transacted the most important and of most
general interest outside of the church, was the
proposed new translation of the *Venice* creed and
the resolutions passed in educational institutes to be
founded by the Church. Upon the latter proposition
Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, of Brooklyn, delivered a lengthy
essay, reviewing the errors of Puritanical individ-
ualism and of the spiritual despotism of Popery. The
Convention will probably remain in session until
Thursday next. To-day the provincial system is to
be debated and the "ten points" submitted by Mr.
Samuel B. Ruggles will probably form the frame-
work of the discussion.The County Convention of the Tammany demo-
crats was held last night at Tammany Hall. The
following nominations were made by acclamation:—
For Supervisor, W. M. Tweed; for Register, Michael
Connolly; for Judge of Supreme Court, J. G. Bar-
nard; for City Judge, Gunning S. Bedford, Jr.
Members of the East River Improvement Associa-
tion and others interested in connection with im-
proving the East river boundaries in the removal of
the rocks obstructing Hell Gate held a meeting last
evening at Cooper Institute. General Newton ex-
plained the late surveys in regard to the obstructions
in the East river. Important resolutions were
passed, looking to the future operations of the Asso-
ciation, including memorializing Congress and a
thorough overhauling of the subject of our city piers,
docks and sewers.A motion was made yesterday at Supreme Court,
Chambers, for a writ of inquiry to assess the damage
in a conceded libel upon plaintiff in the case of
Courtney against George A. Fitch. The defendant
acknowledges that the libel, which consisted of
charges against United States District Attorney
Courtney in his official capacity and conduct of the
Buckley revenue fraud trial and which he sub-
mitted to the President of the United States, was
false, and gives as his authority for the state-
ments in the libel Hinkley and Mrs. Stephens, the
authorities, both of whom desired the removal of
Commissioner Rollins. The court reduced Fitch's
bail to \$4,000.Before Commissioner Osborn yesterday the case of
Benjamin W. Rosenberg, charged by Marshal Murray
with making fraudulent naturalization papers, came
up. The court room was crowded, the case having
excited considerable interest; but after argument a
motion to postpone until Saturday morning was
agreed to at the request of the defence.In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday a
special verdict, acquitting Sergeant McCready of
assault and battery, was rendered, on the ground of
variance between the proof and the indictment.
The indictment charged the prisoner with assault
and battery on one Banast, instead of Banast, and the
Court held the flaw to be fatal. A new indictment
will be found.The case of Cornelius K. Garrison, against the ex-
rebel General Mahone, was on trial yesterday in the
Supreme Court. The action is brought for the re-
covery of \$30,000 damages for the alleged unjustifi-
able detention by defendant of one of plaintiff's
steamers at Norfolk, Va. Case still on.The steamship City of Baltimore, Captain Leitch,
of the Inman line, will sail from pier 45 North river
at one P. M. on Saturday, 24th inst., for Queenstown
and Liverpool. The European mail will close at the
Post office at twelve M. to-morrow.The National line steamship Virginia, Captain
Thomas, will leave pier 47 North river at twelve M.
to-morrow noon (Saturday) for Liverpool, calling at
Queenstown to land passengers.The Anchor line steamship Columbia, Captain
Carmichael, will sail at noon on Saturday from pier
No. 30 North river, for Glasgow, touching at London-
derry to land passengers, &c.The steamship Merimac, Captain Timmerman,
will sail to-day (Friday), for St. Thomas, Para,
Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro, leaving pier 43
North river about noon.The stock market was irregular yesterday. Govern-
ment securities were firmer. Gold closed at
135½ to 135¾.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Captain J. D. Hart, of the United States Navy,
and Major A. D. Pratt, of the United States Army,
are at the St. Charles Hotel.General W. B. Franklin, of Hartford, is at the New
York Hotel.Congressman John V. S. Pruyn, of Albany, and
Captain Cook, of the steamship Russia, are at the
Beverly Hotel.Major G. C. Cram, of the United States Army, is at
the Clarendon Hotel.General George W. McCook, of Ohio; Colonel F. F.
Flinn, of the United States Army, and General J. F.
Gimre, of Georgia, are stopping at the Fifth
Avenue Hotel.Senator C. Cole, of Oregon, and Charles J. Mc-
Dougal, of the United States Navy, are at the
Metropolitan Hotel.The New York Democracy—Its Present
Policy and Future Prospects.The recent turmoil in the democratic menage-
rie and the general stirring up of the animals
with the long pole of the New York copper-
head organ, although it has occasioned a
hideous uproar and a frightful swearing and
tearing in the cages, promises to be pro-
ductive of some good results after all. It
has brought the lion tamers who manage the
show to a realizing sense of the importance
of infusing some new life into the concern.
The nominations of the democratic party in
this county are well chosen and of a character
to commend themselves to the support of the
citizens. At the convention held last night
Michael Connolly was nominated for Register,
Gunning S. Bedford for City Judge, George
G. Barnard for Justice of the Supreme Court,
and William M. Tweed for Supervisor. Judge
Connolly will receive a large outside support,
independent of Tammany Hall, and his friends
have been clamorous for his nomination
to the office rendered vacant by the
death of Miles O'Reilly. It seems ap-
propriate that the position held by one in-
dependent democrat, through a popular election,
should be filled by another independent demo-
crat who belonged to the same party with the
deceased, and whose efforts did much to se-
cure his election. In Gunning S. Bedford the
city secures the services of a rising young
lawyer and a citizen of unexceptionable char-
acter for the leading criminal court of the county.
Judge Barnard has rendered himself indispen-
sable in the Supreme Court by his bold and
prompt action in all cases that have come be-
fore him and by the efficiency with which he dis-
charges the duties of his office. William M.Tweed has become a necessity in the Board of
Supervisors, and is as much a part of the
fixtures of the great chamber as is the famous
bust of the democratic war horse, Elijah F.
Purdy. By these nominations the leaders ap-
pear to have recognized the necessity of study-
ing and respecting the popular sentiment, and
have evidently sought to satisfy the masses of
the people rather than to subserve the ends of
selfish politicians or to promote personal
interests. This is the more gratifying since
the great strength of the democratic party in
this city and county renders the success of
their local ticket almost certain, and too often
induces in the leaders indifference as to the
character and capacity of their nominees.The present rulers of the Tammany organi-
zation are shrewd and able political managers.
They know that with all the moral force of the
early elections against them; with cowardice
or treason sapping their own position; with
the record of their national candidate driving
all loyal men away from their ranks, and with
the blundering folly of their national conven-
tion pressing like a dead weight upon their
party, they need strengthening at every point
in order to make any show of a fight in the
coming election. Their majority of fifty thou-
sand in this State last fall was made up of two
elements upon which they cannot reckon with
confidence in the present contest—the liquor
question and the disaffection of the conserva-
tive republicans. Their last hope of success
lies in the selection of young, active, honest
men for all positions not already unexception-
ably filled; and it is to be hoped that the good
judgment evinced in their local selections will
be carried into their Congressional and legis-
lative nominations.But they must not stop here. There is in
this State a floating vote of sixty or seventy
thousand, which always goes with the party
bearing the prestige of former victories and
likely in the ordinary course of events to be
successful in the final struggle. The certainty
of Grant's election—now beyond question—
will turn this important strength over to the
republican side for President, Governor and
local officers down to a town constable, and
will in all human probability reverse the
result of last year and give the State to the
republicans by twenty thousand majority.
Under these circumstances it is the part of a
wise and prudent statesman to lay his grasp
upon what is within his reach, thus securing
a foundation for future operations, and not to
strain after results that are unattainable.
General Bismarck Sweeney, who is the com-
mand-in-chief of the democratic forces, with
Brigadier Machiavelli Tweed for his lieuten-
ant, should make himself master of the
situation by just such an adroit movement.
Seymour is offboard, and the stump cannot
save him. Hoffman is altogether too unim-
portant a candidate to waste time over, and
he is doomed to share the fate of Seymour and
Blair. But the Congressional and Assembly
districts are still disputable grounds, and in
these lie the nucleus for the future resuscita-
tion of the democratic party, with the solid
vote of the Southern States at its back, and its
old follies and blunders no longer dragging it
down to destruction. Sweeney has already
distinguished himself above all the politicians
whose names and deeds are recorded in the
history of parties, by voluntarily giving up
to the taxpayers of the city the fees of an
office previously in his possession, amounting
to over two hundred thousand dollars a year
and destined eventually to reach millions.
He has now an opportunity to render
himself as famous as a far-seeing statesman
as he already is as a practical re-
former, by boldly ignoring his Presidential
and State candidates and concentrating his
time, ability and means upon securing the
return of conservative representatives to Con-
gress and the State Legislature. He is justifi-
ed in such a course by the past history of the
Tammany organization, which stood firmly
and consistently by the war for the Union
when Seymour and the copperhead organs
generally were sympathizing with the re-
bellion and attempting to paralyze the strong
arm of the government. Let him now shake
off all the old associations with copperheadism
forced upon the party by evil counselors and
arm himself for the future. He will elect his
local ticket by an enormous majority, and
with a solid strength in Congress, the State
Legislature probably in his hands, and the
large patronage of the city government at his
disposal, he will be in a position to build up a
glorious structure of democracy upon the
ruins and to restore the party in the
next Presidential election to something of its
pristine glory.

A Crisis in Wall Street.

The situation of affairs in the money market
at the close of banking hours yesterday was
of a character to excite the liveliest appre-
hensions of each merchant and business man
as he goes down town to his office this morn-
ing. An artificial stringency has been pro-
duced in money which threatens to lead to
most serious results. A prominent firm on
Broad street, for the purpose of breaking the
stock market, resorted last Tuesday to the
expedient of locking up some eight or nine
millions of greenbacks by procuring a loan
at one of the banks on collaterals. The
money thus obtained they deposited in other
banks, and by drawing their checks against
the amount and having them certified suc-
ceeded in withdrawing nearly ten millions of
currency from circulation. They failed of
their main object, however. Stocks refused
to go down as far as they wished. The screw
was applied again, and yesterday three and a
half millions more were put under lock and
key. The effect was immediately felt in the
tightness of money. The merchants and bank-
ers wishing accommodation were compelled to
pay interest at the rate of seven per cent in
gold, with, in instances, a commission of one-
eighth of one per cent, or from ten to twelve
per cent in currency. The provoking feature
of this state of affairs is that the stringency
does not spring from any derangement of
monetary credit, but is entirely artificial and
a portion of a great stock gambling scheme.
The curious fact has been elicited that four
of our banks have lent themselves to the ques-
tionable strategy of the stock gamblers. It is,
indeed, a pertinent inquiry if a crisis or panic is
not impending in Wall street. Unless the
other banks come to the assistance of the dis-
tressed to-day there is danger of a serious
financial crash.The Earthquake at San Francisco—The
Volcanic Chain of America.The earthquakes at San Francisco on Wednes-
day last, some twelve or thirteen in num-
ber, extended, as it appears, pretty much along
the whole coast line of California, and back to
the foot hills of the Sierra Nevada, or snowy
mountains, which are part of the great vol-
canic chain of the American Continent. Earth-
quakes come from some volcanic disturbances,
and we dare say that all these volcanic per-
turbations in both hemispheres since May last
may be traced to the grand eruption of that
month of the terrible Mauna Loa of the Sand-
wich Islands, the king of all the earth's vol-
canoes. That eruption, we conjecture, caused
such a commotion of the fiery fluids enclosed
within the thin shell of our globe that they
have been, from time to time, breaking out at
various chimneys and shaking the earth more
or less severely at various thin places ever
since.It is a remarkable fact, while from the 13th
to the 15th of August last those fearful earth-
quakes came upon Ecuador and Peru, involv-
ing in ruin numerous towns and cities along
the coast for hundreds of miles, that on the
15th of August the same phenomena were felt
and seen at Yokohama, in Japan, and along the
southern and eastern coast of Australia, and that
on the 20th a pretty severe earthquake shook
down a number of buildings at Peshawur, in
India. These almost simultaneous distur-
bances were doubtless the result of the pressure
of the internal liquid fire from one side right
through the heart of the earth against the
other side of the shell. These shakes which
they have had in California came from the
agitation imparted to the lava which underlies
the comparatively thin crust of the western
section of our Continent. East of the Missis-
sippi river we repose upon a thick, solid and
reliable crust. We have no volcanoes in this
section, because we have no use for these
safety valves and escape pipes. We are all
right. But in 1811, it will be remembered by
some, there was an earthquake at New Mad-
rid, on the west side of the Mississippi, from
which some forests went down and some little
lakes were created. From the west side of the
Mississippi, therefore, we may assume, the
crust of the earth to the Pacific, especially in
the valleys, is comparatively thin, and the
two sections otherwise are as widely different as
Europe and Asia. The Continent east from the
Mississippi is like Europe, and west like Asia.But we have spoken of the great volcanic
chain of America. This chain of mountains
and subterranean fires extends from Cape
Horn and Terra del Fuego, or the land of the
fire, up to Mount St. Elias, in Alaska. Through
South America it is the backbone of the
Continent; through Central America and
Mexico it is scattered about, but abounds in
volcanoes and earthquakes. At the southern
boundary of the United States two great chains
branch off to the northward, the Rocky Moun-
tains and the Sierra Nevada. The Rocky
Mountain chain is the backbone proper of
North America; but it is no longer volcanic.
It was in ages gone by, but its craters have
become extinct and are lakes. West of this
backbone chain, on the way to Great Salt
Lake, we have Fremont's Great Basin, an
isolated region of some five hundred miles
wide and seven hundred miles long, the water
courses of which are lost in the sands of the
desert, or, expanding into lakes, are evaporated
by the sun. This Great Basin, from the water
marks on the mountains of the rim, was at one
time an arm of the ocean or an inland sea like
the Caspian; but was at a later period lifted
up by the fiery forces inside the earth and
made dry land. All this vast and inhospitable
region, with the region northward to Oregon,
was aptly described by Fremont as a volcanic
region hardly yet cooled down—"a land of
fracture and violence and fire." The numerous
hot springs in the mountains and valleys and
the volcanic chemicals of the ash soil of the
Plains support Fremont in this description.On the west side of this Great Basin we have
the Sierra Nevada, or the continuation of the
living volcanic chain from South America. It
runs along parallel with the Pacific coast, a
hundred miles off, more or less, all the way to
Mount St. Elias, in Alaska. This chain has
numerous peaks, rising from twelve to seven-
teen thousand feet above the sea, and two of
them, Mount Hood, in Oregon, and Mount St.
Helens, further north, were reported to be
smoking last autumn from volcanic combus-
tion. At all events, under this mountain chain
in its whole length the volcanic forces of the
earth are comparatively near the surface, and
so, for centuries to come, perhaps, all the
countries on both sides will be liable to earth-
quakes. Hereafter five and six story build-
ings will be rather a risky business in San
Francisco, at least for a year or two, though
such a shaking as they had on Wednesday last
may not occur again, perhaps, for fifty years
to come.TERROREISM IN CUBA.—By our despatches
from Havana it will be seen that there are
some disaffected elements in Cuba not dis-
posed to let the opportunity of a revolution
in the mother country pass away without a
demonstration of their love of barbarous li-
cense. We are not precisely informed whether
this is the way that the love of liberty and
hated of the Bourbons manifest themselves in
the ever faithful Isle; but it may well be that
the Bourbon rule and the peculiar civilization
of a mongrel race have so brutalized parts of the
Cuban population that it can find no other
satisfaction in troubled times than the desola-
tion of the country by incendiarism and murder.
Since these terrorists are sufficiently
strong to conspire the population of certain
districts it would seem that disorder is making
greater progress than was thought possible in
view of Lersund's vigor.FRAUDS IN ELECTIONS.—A great deal of
fuss is being made just now about alleged in-
tended frauds in the democratic party in regard
to naturalization papers for the approaching
election. This is all balderdash. There is no
doubt that frauds have been committed by
both political parties in every State of the
Union at election time, and it is probably im-
possible to prevent bad men from attempting to
cheat on both sides in an excited political
campaign. But there has never been a gen-
eral election in which frauds have not been
charged on all parties by the opposition, and
we have yet to learn of a single case in which
such frauds have been brought home to the
offenders and properly punished.

Seymour Speaking Against His Own Election.

There was a democratic demonstration at
Buffalo last night, and the democratic
candidate argued the situation much as
he did the night before at Rochester.
Governor Seymour in his speech at Roch-
ester made the strongest argument against
his own election to the Presidency. He said
he would be powerless if elected, for "those
statute laws which to-day shackle and hinder
the action of Andrew Johnson would equally
shackle a democratic Executive. Our repu-
blican friends will control the Senate; they
will control the House of Representatives; they
will control the army, for their candidate is
the General who commands that army." He
argued, then, that "there can be no danger
from an Executive thus shackled and power-
less." And Mr. Seymour might have added
there could be no good or usefulness from a
President thus situated. But would there not
be danger or prolonged trouble to the country
in having an Executive in antagonism to the
other departments of the government? It
may be useful sometimes to have the power of
political parties distributed in the government
so as to keep each other in check, but when
the legislature is overwhelmingly powerful
and can override a hostile Executive, as has
been the case with Mr. Johnson, a deadlock is
created, the government is paralyzed and trou-
ble follows. We have only to look back at the
unhappy results of the conflict between Mr.
Johnson and Congress during the last three
years to form an idea of what might occur if
Mr. Seymour were to be elected. Should we
not have the strife continued? Should we not
be further from peace than ever? An over-
whelming opposition Congress has not only
made the Executive a comparative nonentity,
but has invaded his constitutional prerogatives
and endangered the institutions of the country.
Would this all-powerful party in Congress take
the back track if a democratic President were
elected? No, it would shackle him still more
and virtually take all power away from him.
The country would be kept in a state of agi-
tation and disorganization. Mr. Seymour's
argument that he would be utterly powerless
if elected is the strongest that could be made
against his election. What the country really
wants is a change in Congress—a reduction of
the radical representatives and a largely in-
creased number of democratic members. This
would give a healthy check to party excess
and a proper balance of power.Seymour's speech last night repeated the
above argument as applied to Blair. The
Governor stated the notion that he would be
pushed aside if elected and Blair put in his
place, and then made it clear to his audience
that with all power practically in the hands of
the republicans Blair must be a very great
man if he could do any harm, or the republic-
ans very great fools. This is the argument of
a ticket that stands before the people on its
defence, not that of one commending its ad-
vantages to the nation. Mr. Seymour was
happier in his arguments against the taxation
of the republican party, and happier still in
his onslaught on reconstruction. But oratorical
happiness will not save the case. The demo-
crats should give up the Presidential contest
as hopeless and exert themselves to elect
members to the next Congress. It is their
only chance of acquiring any power in the
government. If they do this they may lay the
foundation for success and a long lease of
power in the future.THE COURT OF APPEALS ON THE RIGHTS OF
ELECTORS.—We publish in another column
the salient points of an opinion delivered
by Judge Miller in the Court of Appeals
in the case of Green versus Shuulway
and Coates, appealed from the general
term of the Sixth district. The question
raised in the lower court was the right of
the elector to sit in the convention for the re-
modelling of the State Constitution because he
declined to take the "test oath" as prescribed
by the Legislature. The decision of the higher
court was in substance that the Legislature
had no constitutional right to impose any such
obligation upon an elector, because if there
was any guilt incurred by giving aid to the
rebellion the overt acts were committed before
the statute was passed, and the law of the
Legislature was therefore in this case an *ex post
facto* law, created a new crime, which is con-
trary to the spirit and letter of the federal
constitution, and that the statute in question
violates the constitution of the State of New
York. The Court of Appeals, therefore, with
the exception of three dissentient voices, has
confirmed the judgment of the general term
defining the rights of an elector.THE NEW YORK STEAMSHIP NAVIGATION
COMPANY.—Whatever else this company may
or may not be able to do, it appears it knows
pretty well how to have its laws made. At-
torney General Evans has given his opinion
to the Postmaster General that under the law
as it stands this company is entitled to carry
all the European mails. The Postmaster,
however, stands on the fact that the company
cannot do what the business interests of the
country require, and therefore he will not
make the contract. Under Evans' opinion the
company could, perhaps, come at Randall
with a mandamus and other legal machinery;
but it is not inclined to insist on all its rights,
expressing, on the contrary, a readiness to
take peaceably what it can get—a circum-
stance that may seem to many to indicate a
want of backbone.ALL TALK AND NO CIDER.—Governor
Seymour has taken the stump, and will
talk in his own behalf from now until the
day of election. Well, Seymour was always
good at pretty speeches, but lamentably defi-
cient in action. The late Dean Richmond, in
his plain, blunt way, once said to the Gov-
ernor, "By G—d, Governor, if you would
only act as well as you talk you would be fit
for the kingdom of Heaven." But Governor
Seymour is now speaking before the people
of the United States, and not before Dean
Richmond. His remarks render one thing
certain—that it would be entirely useless to
elect him President, and that if he held the
reins of government in his hands to-morrow
he would be powerless to control the radical
legislation of Congress. Of what use, then,
would it be to place him at the head of the
government? Far better to elect Grant, who
can exercise some control over Congress, and
to trust to his conservative views to shape the
future policy of the United States.

Spain and Napoleon.

The telegraphic and mail news which we
have been printing from day to day has
been full of encouragement as to the condition
and prospects of Spain. Serrano as well as
Prim has declared in favor of a monarchy, and
the presumption is that monarchy, for the pre-
sent, at least, will carry the day. It is impos-
sible to disconnect this Spanish movement
from those great agencies, the railroad, the
telegraph and the printing press, which, after
all, are the great reformers of modern times.
French influence and enterprise have long been
active in Spain; but French influence and en-
terprise are identical with Napoleonism. It is
as certain as it will be easy for Napoleon to roll
this Spanish ball to suit his own convenience.
Frenchmen have been loudly complaining that
the revolution in Spain has been got up by
Prussian money. It will not be wonderful if,
when the actual facts